

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4 Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 27.

No. 18,917. 號七十一百八千一第 日八初月八年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1918. 四拜禮 號二十月九年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 350 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

FINEST
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES

F R I B O U R G
&
T R E Y E R
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

CABTRIDGES.
ARRIVED!!!
A large consignment of
SPORTING CART-
RIDGES, principally loaded
with E. C. Powder.
HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND
AMMUNITION STORE,
5-B, Beaconfield Arcade. (1896)

A LING & CO.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1312. (1896)

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	" " 8.30 "	" " 10 "
8.30 "	" " 9.00 "	" " 15 "
9.00 "	" " 9.30 "	" " 20 "
9.30 "	" " 10.00 "	" " 25 "
10.00 "	" " 10.30 "	" " 30 "
10.30 "	" " 11.00 "	" " 35 "
11.00 "	" " 11.30 "	" " 40 "
11.30 "	" " 12.00 "	" " 45 "
12.00 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" " 10 "
1.15 "	" " 1.30 "	" " 15 "
1.35 "	" " 2.15 "	Sats. only 15 "
2.20 "	" " 4.00 "	" " Every 30 "
2.30 "	" " 4.00 "	Sats. only 15 "
4.00 "	" " 6.00 "	Every 15 "
6.00 "	" " 8.00 "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
8.50 p.m.	9.30 p.m. to 12 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
	11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAYS.		
Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.		
SUNDAYS.		
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	" " 11.00 "	" " 10 "
10.30 "	" " 12.00 "	" " 15 "
11.30 "	" " 12.00 noon "	" " 10 "
12.00 "	" " 1.30 p.m. "	" " 15 "
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	" " 15 "
2.00 "	" " 5.30 "	" " 15 "
5.30 "	" " 8.00 "	" " 10 "
6.00 "	" " 7.00 "	" " 15 "
7.00 "	" " 8.00 "	" " 10 "

ALLISON PLANOS

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

Let fresh air in!

That's the secret of Summer Comfort. Hot, sticky days don't bother when there is air getting underneath to help soft fabrics absorb perspiration.

You'll like the feel of our soft absorbent underwear; and the comfort ensured by the full easy-fitting cut of the garments.

Prices according to the quality of material at

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

YALE & TOWNE
HARDWARE

YALE

PADLOCKS, CABINET SOCKS,
DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1235.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3365.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "HINGWAH"

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	...	Oct. 6th
S.S. "EQUADOR"	...	Nov. 6th
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	...	Dec. 4th

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KAIEN KAISEI and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Causeway Road.

THE ALIENS' BILL

NO CERTIFICATE OF NATURALISATION TO ENEMY SUBJECTS FOR FIVE YEARS AFTER THE WAR.

In the House of Commons, on July 19th, the report stage of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill was resumed.

Mr. Stewart moved to provide that no certificate of naturalisation shall for a period of five years after the termination of the present war be granted to any German subject.

Mr. R. McNeill seconded the amendment.

Sir G. Cave said the Home Office had adopted the general rule that no German should be naturalised during the war or for five years afterwards. When he said "general rule" he had in mind exceptions of three classes—the British-born widows of enemy aliens, men who had fought in our Armies, and persons of friendly race. He was not going to give names, but there were men of enemy nationality who had fought in our Army or the service of the Crown. There were also Poles, Czechs, Alsatians, and some Lorrainians who were undoubtedly hostile to Germany and very willing to help us.

Subject to these three classes of exception, he did not object to have the principle affirmed by Parliament. If the House thought it wise, he would accept the new clause provided words were added which would save these three classes.

Sir J. H. Dalziel said he would like the amendment extended to include not only Germans but all enemy nations.

Mr. D. Mason suggested that instead of putting this rule in an Act of Parliament we should hold this power as a weapon for the peace negotiations. Germany might be reformed after the war.

Sir Carson said the amendment was the best part of the bill. The bill as a whole was very anomalous, but it was some satisfaction to know that the Government after the war would not naturalise Germans. He objected to the kind of argument which said, "I am in favour, but I dislike seeing these things in an Act of Parliament." They had great confidence in the present Home Secretary, but he could not bind his successors. Mr. Mason had said there might be a reformed Germany. So there might. When Germany was reformed we should pass a new Act of Parliament.

Mr. Samuel thought it a very good thing to draw a distinction between Germans and other enemies. The crimes of which we had to complain had mostly been committed by Germans. The Austrians had generally treated British subjects reasonably. In any case, it took five years' residence to qualify for naturalisation, so that the clause could only apply to those resident in Great Britain now.

Mr. Deane asked whether the atrocities of the Turks in Armenia and their treatment of the Kut garrison were to be forgiven. We could not possibly make exceptions.

The clause was read a second time. Sir H. Dalziel moved to alter the word "German" to "enemy," the object being to include all subjects of enemy countries.

Colonel Yates seconded it. Mr. Samuel thought it a very good thing to draw a distinction between Germans and other enemies. The crimes of which we had to complain had mostly been committed by Germans. The Austrians had generally treated British subjects reasonably. In any case, it took five years' residence to qualify for naturalisation, so that the clause could only apply to those resident in Great Britain now.

Mr. Deane asked whether the atrocities of the Turks in Armenia and their treatment of the Kut garrison were to be forgiven. We could not possibly make exceptions.

The clause was read a second time. Sir H. Dalziel moved to alter the word "German" to "enemy," the object being to include all subjects of enemy countries.

Colonel Yates seconded it. Mr. Samuel thought it a very good thing to draw a distinction between Germans and other enemies. The crimes of which we had to complain had mostly been committed by Germans. The Austrians had generally treated British subjects reasonably. In any case, it took five years' residence to qualify for naturalisation, so that the clause could only apply to those resident in Great Britain now.

Mr. Deane asked whether the atrocities of the Turks in Armenia and their treatment of the Kut garrison were to be forgiven. We could not possibly make exceptions.

The clause was read a second time. Sir H. Dalziel moved to alter the word "German" to "enemy," the object being to include all subjects of enemy countries.

Colonel Yates seconded it. Mr. Samuel thought it a very good thing to draw a distinction between Germans and other enemies. The crimes of which we had to complain had mostly been committed by Germans. The Austrians had generally treated British subjects reasonably. In any case, it took five years' residence to qualify for naturalisation, so that the clause could only apply to those resident in Great Britain now.

Mr. Deane asked whether the atrocities of the Turks in Armenia and their treatment of the Kut garrison were to be forgiven. We could not possibly make exceptions.

The clause was read a second time. Sir H. Dalziel moved to alter the word "German" to "enemy," the object being to include all subjects of enemy countries.

Colonel Yates seconded it. Mr. Samuel thought it a very good thing to draw a distinction between Germans and other enemies. The crimes of which we had to complain had mostly been committed by Germans. The Austrians had generally treated British subjects reasonably. In any case, it took five years' residence to qualify for naturalisation, so that the clause could only apply to those resident in Great Britain now.

Mr. Deane asked whether the atrocities of the Turks in Armenia and their treatment of the Kut garrison were to be forgiven. We could not possibly make exceptions.

The clause was read a second time. Sir H. Dalziel moved to alter the word "German" to "enemy," the object being to include all subjects of enemy countries.

Colonel Yates seconded it. Mr. Samuel thought it a very good thing to draw a distinction between Germans and other enemies. The crimes of which we had to complain had mostly been committed by Germans. The Austrians had generally treated British subjects reasonably. In any case, it took five years' residence to qualify for naturalisation, so that the clause could only apply to those resident in Great Britain now.

Mr. Deane asked whether the atrocities of the Turks in Armenia and their treatment of the Kut garrison were to be forgiven. We could not possibly make exceptions.

The clause was read a second time. Sir H. Dalziel moved to alter the word "German" to "enemy," the object being to include all subjects of enemy countries.

Colonel Yates seconded it. Mr. Samuel thought it a very good thing to draw a distinction between Germans and other enemies. The crimes of which we had to complain had mostly been committed by Germans. The Austrians had generally treated British subjects reasonably. In any case, it took five years' residence to qualify for naturalisation, so that the clause could only apply to those resident in Great Britain now.

Mr. Deane asked whether the atrocities of the Turks in Armenia and their treatment of the Kut garrison were to be forgiven. We could not possibly make exceptions.

after all that had been written and said on the subject, we should have such a weak and misapprehended measure. (Hear, hear.) He really thought they might have had a bill going to the whole root of the question. They had been talking a great deal about taking away certificates of naturalisation and putting people back to their original nationality, but one thing they had not touched at all, and that was the ridiculous proposition in law that if a German woman gave birth to a child when passing through London that child was a British subject.

In the early stages of the war there was a good deal of talk about naturalised aliens being allowed to be members of the Privy Council, and after four years of cogitation the Government made no suggestion whatsoever with regard to them in the bill. Then the Government had not touched the question as to the admission of naturalised aliens to that House. He did not know whether there were any present at that moment, but if there were he hoped they would not be offended, but they ought not to be there. To allow men of German origin to legislate with regard to the war made a pantomime of the Legislature. (Hear, hear.)

Nothing would persuade him that if he had been naturalised for twenty years in Germany he would not have had exactly the same feelings towards this country that he had now. They could not get it out of the blood—it was there. (Hear, hear.) As to naturalised aliens in public offices, the country had an idea that some of the heads of the public offices liked to keep them there. Then they constantly heard of large contracts being given out to naturalised enemy aliens. These were the kind of questions which made the country doubtful of the earnestness of the Government in regard to wishing to take full advantage of the position created by the war to get rid of the penetration by enemy aliens into the very vitals of this country. (Hear, hear.)

"REAL AND LIVING DANGER."

Sir H. Dalziel while wishing that the bill had been stronger, admitted that it went a considerable way in the direction some of them had been advocating for a long time. He ventured to assert that not more than 5 per cent. of naturalised Germans had been naturalised because they hated German militarism and the system under which they were born, whilst the remaining 95 per cent. had taken that step purely for business reasons and in order to secure privileges from which they would otherwise have been debarred. Those men obeyed the call of the blood, and undoubtedly sympathised with Germany. Baron Schröder had lived in Great Britain for many years before the war, but he was only naturalised subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities. He was a very rich man, and the official explanation given for his naturalisation was to enable him to continue his business. We conscripted his loyalty for financial reasons. The House might dismiss all ideas that because a man paid a few pounds for a naturalisation certificate he became a changed man. Some people called this agitation a "stunt." Well, a "stunt" to be real must be thoroughly justified, and the reason why this stunt had been taken up so largely was because the people were convinced that there was a danger which had to be met without delay. When Sir Robert's warning the country against an attack by Germany that was described as a political "stunt." To-day there was a real and living danger with regard to the enemies in our midst. This bill proceeded to a certain extent in the right direction, and conferred enormous powers, but its effectiveness would depend entirely upon the manner in which those powers were exercised. The weakness of the bill—and he might add of the policy of the Government—was that there was no person really in charge of the department administering the law with regard to aliens. He appealed to the Home Secretary again to consider the question of having a Minister and an inter-departmental committee appointed to deal with this matter.

Mr. Home Secretary rejoined that the Government and the Home Secretary had stood firm on this matter, and kept a judicial mind, and had refused to be hurried because of a newspaper "stunt." He was all for refusing certificates of naturalisation during the war, but at the same time he maintained that, despite the presence of the foreigner in our midst, we had to show fair play, and to see to it that nothing was done which would in any way defame the fair name of the country.

Commander Bellairs said the country had shown during the last four years exemplary patience, which was not very well requited by the bill. The Germans still claimed Sir Edgar Speyer as a German citizen. The House was suspect with the country in the matter of alien legislation. When criticism had been made regarding men of German extraction in the Foreign Office Lord R. Cecil always raised the question of honour. These men ought to relieve the Government of embarrassment by retiring. It was not a question of honour, but of inspiring confidence in the country. He hoped the bill would be strengthened in another place.

REPLY TO CRITICISM.

Sir G. Cave said that as to the position of persons naturalised in Great Britain, there was not one of the recommendations of the group of hon. members who had considered the questions that was not embodied in the bill, and no amendment had been proposed which would carry the bill further in this respect. The effect of the bill now was that every case where an enemy alien had been naturalised since the war would be carefully reviewed by the Committee, with an open reference to the Committee as to whether the certificate should be continued or not. If it was not to be continued it would be at once withdrawn. With regard to the suggestion that a Minister should be appointed to deal with this matter, he pointed out that the work was now being admirably done by the departments concerned, and he greatly doubted whether any good object would be achieved by acting upon the suggestion.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SWATOW NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SWATOW, September 13th.

SOUTHERN SUCCESSSES.

Since I last wrote the military situation has altered considerably. Chan Kwen-ming, enabled to take the offensive, has driven the Northerners helters-skelter. As far as one can see, the Northern cause on the Fukien border is hopeless. The embarrassment of the Northerners has been seriously accentuated by a large defection from their forces. A former Governor of Chekiang, I understand, has been the active agent in bringing this about. Now there is general talk of peace. I do not see why an honourable peace should prove difficult, for the good treatment accorded by the Southern commanders towards their prisoners has been the talk of everyone. Not only have the captures been properly cared for, they have also been conducted in safety to Swatow and shipped thence to Shanghai en route to their homes. The whole countryside needs peace badly. During the period I have been submitting these notes on the war to you I have purposely refrained from reporting rumours which were not confirmed. There have been very wild stories circulated about the behaviour of the Northern troops in places captured by them, but in the main these stories have been baseless. I am very glad to say. The excesses committed in Shang Hang, when the Northern troops recently took possession of it, and the cruel treatment meted out to Dr. Newman, of the American Mission, Swatow, are exceptions.

A CLAN FIGHT.

Recently a very big clan fight has broken out at a big market-place called Holo, in the Kityang county. Two clans are at present fighting for all they are worth, and a large section of the market-place has been reduced to ashes. It is hoped that the county magistrate will be able to deal with the matter.

THE WEATHER.

September has kept all the fair weather for itself. Most of July and the whole of August were very wet and stormy. Destruction of crops and bridges has been on a very large scale.

THE WONDER AEROPLANE

ENORMOUS SPEED AND CLIMBING POWER.

The Royal Air Force will soon have swarms of a new type of aeroplane at the battle front, which is likely to add greatly to the difficulties of the Germans.

The new machine—a brilliant example of the constructor's art—is capable of carrying with its pilot and observer a great weight of bombs, machine guns, and other equipment to an altitude of more than 20,000 feet in an extraordinary short time.

Soaring, as the new machine will, above the average range of guns and German fighters, it will be able to cross the fighting lines, drop its bombs, and return home swiftly for a new load. It is so fast, even at great altitudes, that long distances can be accomplished in the shortest periods, and bombing raids which with the older type of machine, would perhaps need a whole day's preparation, will now be carried out within a couple of hours.

Its engines are completely reliable, and the risk that they might fail when a hundred miles over the enemy lines—a risk too common with some earlier types—no longer exists. It is so much for their supreme value that so far not one of this type of aeroplane has been brought down, in spite of the Hun's utmost efforts.

When the weather will not permit high flying, as is often the case in the winter, these machines will fly low, and so great is their speed that all but the fastest of modern scouts will be left well behind them.

The utmost skill and nerve are needed to fly these machines. The observer must not only be able to ward off hostile aircraft by accurate machine-gun fire, but he must also have an expert knowledge of map-reading and aerial navigation, since when covering long distances at great heights it is extremely difficult to find one's way by any landmark.

He claimed to be as keen and determined as anyone in the country that this war should be carried on against the enemy with all lawful weapons, and he claimed that in his administration of the Home Office he had done his duty in connection with aliens as in connection with every matter. He had always been strict—very strict—and often very hard in his interpretation of the law, with regard to aliens. Some of his most severe critics had themselves asked for the exemption of enemy aliens (laughter) for the release from internment of enemy aliens already interned. (Laughter.) He could not be accused of delay in regard to this bill. It would have been introduced last year, but the Government were awaiting an answer from the Dominions. The moment they got the answer from the Dominions the bill was framed and introduced. No one was more glad than he, or more anxious to see it efficiently and firmly administered. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. McNeill thought that in one respect the speech was decidedly unsatisfactory. The Home Secretary had made no reference to the suggestion that this bill ought to be regarded only as a small instalment of legislation dealing with this subject.

"BOY" WOUNDS HIS MISTRESS WITH A CHOPPER

THE QUESTION OF A LOAN.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese "boy" was charged with wounding and cutting his mistress with a chopper on August 16th at Hungghom.

Defendant, when charged, made the following statement:—"I did cut her. I asked my master for my pay and he told me to ask the mistress. I owed \$30 to my mistress, and when I asked her for my pay she wanted to deduct the money. I asked her to lend me \$2 and she refused. When I went back to the kitchen she rushed at me and assaulted me. I was holding a chopper at the time and assaulted her."

A Chinese detective stated that he found defendant on the day following the assault hiding in a lumber-yard and arrested him. Defendant admitted the offence and informed witness that he had thrown the chopper into the back yard of a house through which he had escaped after the assault.

Inspector Brazil said that some people made a report to the effect that a woman had been seriously wounded in a house in Bulkeley Street. He proceeded to the house immediately and found the woman lying on a bed, which was covered with blood. The woman had five wounds on her body and they were being dressed by a Chinese doctor. There was one wound on the fore-part of her head, about an inch and a quarter in length; and another about an inch and a half in length at the back of her head. There were other wounds on the left fore-arm. She had also sustained a severe wound across the back of her right hand, extending from the knuckle of the little finger to the joint of the thumb. There was a trail of blood from the kitchen to the bedroom.

The complainant deposed that on the night of August 16th, at about 11.30 o'clock, defendant asked her for the loan of \$7. He had previously owed her \$30, of which \$10 had been paid back. He also owed \$16 for rice which witness had supplied to him. She refused to lend him any more and went into the kitchen to see about dinner. Defendant once again asked her for money, and when she refused he picked up a chopper, and assaulted her. She did not tell defendant that she was going to deduct what was owing to her from his wages, nor did she strike defendant first. Defendant said to her:—"I will cut you and cut you till you die."

A neighbour, hearing her screams, came on the scene and interfered. Defendant then jumped through the window and escaped.

Defendant stated that he asked the woman for money and she refused to give it to him. He then went to his quarters and she followed and assaulted him. He picked up a knife and threatened her with it. She continued to assault him and, in an endeavour to escape her fury, he backed towards the window, the bars of which broke, and he fell down.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Saturday.

ENEMY LOSSES IN ITALY.

HUNGARIAN M.P.S SHOCKED.

The Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, has made quite a sensation by suddenly blaring out the truth about the Pivv.

"I am going," he said in Parliament, "to give the real facts in order to quieten public opinion. During our retreat, 13,000 prisoners fell into the enemy's hands." (Actually the figure is 20,000.)

Here Deputy Zilinski asked:—"What did our losses amount to?"

Dr. Wekerle answered:—"We had gigantic, most regrettable losses, but they did not exceed those of the tenth and eleventh Italian offensives, when we lost from 80,000 to 100,000 men. Our present losses were about 100,000. These include all casualties. (Interruptions and cries of: "Those are the Hungarian losses alone.")

"I give these exact figures in order to forestall disquieting rumours. I further state that in the whole offensive and retreat 35 Hungarian regiments, and 37 Austrian were engaged."

Interruption, and cries of:—"You don't say how many Hungarians were enrolled in Austrian regiments?"

Dr. Wekerle proceeded:—"The Italian losses were at least 150,000. The enemy now spreads reports that our losses were due to shortage of ammunition. (Cries of: "You mean shortage of good.") But there was never any real shortage of ammunition. I grant it proved to be impossible to send across the river a sufficiency of ammunition and provisions, but I contradict the reports that numbers of soldiers died of hunger. Not one of them did. (Interruptions and dissent.)

"The retreat was systematically executed and only covering troops fell into the enemy's hand. However disappointing these events may be, taking everything together, they cannot be considered as a defeat, since they involve greater loss to the enemy than to us. We have, in fact, no reason to lose confidence. Even if we have not gained a complete success we can consider the affair as a strategic gain."

The official Vienna Agency says 30,000 to 25,000 sick men would have to be included in any total given by Dr. Wekerle.

ANOTHER SWEEPING INCIDENT.

JAPANESE SKIPPER FINED \$500.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., Capt. T. Kimura, of the s.s. *Utsun Maru*, pleaded guilty to unlawfully entering the swept channel while sweeping operations were in progress on September 10th.

Defendant stated that he was unaware of the presence of the sweepers.

An officer of the sweeping launch stated that while he was in charge of sweeping operations in the swept channel he sighted a steamer enter the channel. The launch went full speed ahead for about a mile and then signalled to the captain of the vessel. The visibility was good for about three miles. The *Utsun Maru* gave one short blast and altered her course to starboard. As the launch passed the vessel witness shouted out: "Will you please keep off the sweepers?"

Defendant took no notice of the warning, and altered the course of his vessel back to her original position. The ship passed the launch, and the sweeping wire was snipped. The vessel next passed the second launch, but did not part the wire. Witness managed to overhaul the vessel and asked the Captain if he did not know why the signals were being blown. Defendant did not reply. Witness threatened to report the matter to the Harbour authorities. The master of the *Utsun Maru* had been previously warned and was then instructed to proceed east of west of the channel.

Commander Beckwith asked defendant why he went into the channel swept away, when he had an opportunity of going either to the east or west. Japanese vessels were always giving trouble to the sweepers. In this instance the vessel went blundering into the channel, parting the wires and dislocating the sweeping.

Defendant replied that he thought he was following a safe course.

Commander Beckwith: I do not agree with you. You have the east or the west side of the channel to pass by.

Another sweeping officer stated that he was on patrol duty and noticed the vessel coming through. He went to the side of his launch and told the Captain to keep clear of the channel.

Defendant said he did not understand the order.

Commander Beckwith wished to know what was the object of Japanese steamers passing through the swept channel. He said that British vessels always kept to the west or east. Why did the captain not try to find out the orders issued by the officer? Did he think they were being issued for fun? He could not understand why the master should have taken his vessel through the channel. There were no rocks on either side.

Defendant replied that he followed the safest course. He did not see the launches.

Commander Beckwith inquired whether the channel was dark at the time.

Defendant replied that he went through the channel as it was safe for his vessel. He did not know he was committing an offence. The steamer belonged to the M.B.K.

Commander Beckwith said that a skipper was expected to be a man of intelligence. It was defendant's duty to find out what the signals were. He (Commander Beckwith) was not going to teach defendant what he should have done.

Defendant made no reply.

Commander Beckwith: I find the charge proved against you and, taking into consideration that you had been previously warned by an officer of a torpedo boat before entering the channel not to use this channel till the sweeping operations were finished and also warned by the international signal to keep to starboard, I order you to be fined \$500, or to undergo three months' hard labour.

EXTSAR AND THE KAISER.

M. Frédéric Masson publishes in the *Gaulois* a document which he has obtained from a most reliable source. In November, 1915, Count von Eulenburg, the Prussian Court Chamberlain, sent a letter to Count Fredericks, Chamberlain of the Imperial Court of Russia, expressing a wish to see their old-time friendship re-established between the two Emperors. The Tsar entrusted the drafting of a reply to M. Sazonoff, his Foreign Minister, who submitted this reply to the Emperor: "Get the Kaiser to send a collective peace proposal to all the Allies of Russia." The Tsar thought this reply perfect, but added that, after reflection, he would prefer that Count von Eulenburg's letter should remain unanswered. He wrote on the margin of the letter: "The friendship is dead. It must never be mentioned again!"

The *Gaulois* publishes this letter as a proof that the Tsar Nicholas was faithful to his Allies to the end.

WAS THE PHOTOGRAPH "FAKED?"

CHINESE MERCHANTS AT VARIANCE.

The hearing was continued yesterday, before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), of the case in which the point at issue was whether a Chinese named Chan U Man was a partner or not in the firm of Kwong Wing Cheung, of Hongkong. Judgment had been obtained against the firm, which is no longer existent, for \$2,050.20, by Li Man Kai, who now declared that Chan U Man was a partner, and was, therefore, liable for the debts of the firm. This the defendant totally denied.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis) for the defendant.

Much of the case for the plaintiff rested on a photograph, produced in Court, of a document purported to have been signed by the defendant as one of the partners of the firm.

The defence alleged that this photograph had been so "faked" that the Chinese characters indicating that defendant had signed for and on behalf of his widowed sister were missing in the print taken.

The plaintiff alleged that in the original document (produced) the words indicating that the defendant had signed the documents for and on behalf of his sister were put in after the document had been photographed.

The Chinese who photographed the document and afterwards made enlargements from it, deposed that it was not possible to obliterate the characters in question on the negative without leaving a mark on the print.

Yesterday Mr. Jenkin asked the permission of the Court to call the Government Analyst to rebut this statement.

Mr. Ernest Dovey, Government Analyst, said he had 16 years' practical experience of photography. It would be possible to take a photograph of the original document (produced) and to produce a print with certain of the characters missing, in such a way as was exemplified in the photograph in Court.

Cross-examined: He had seen the two documents for the first time yesterday. There was nothing on the photograph to help him to decide whether the words in the original document, indicating that defendant had signed on behalf of his sister, were there before, or after, it was photographed.

Mr. Alabaster observed that it was quite possible to "fake" photographs.

Mr. Jenkin said he wished that the other side had admitted this before. In that case he would not have called this witness.

Mr. Alabaster observed that it was also possible to "fake" documents.

Witness, continuing, said it was impossible to say whether the words in question in the original were put in before the photograph was taken. The words were smaller and seemed more cramped. He could not tell without a microscope whether a different kind of ink was used. It appeared that the ink in the smaller characters was the same as those of the bigger characters.

Re-examined: With his experience witness could "fake" a photograph in the manner in which the defence alleged the photograph in question was "faked."

Questioned by His Lordship, as regards the statement of the Chinese photographer that one could not obliterate a portion of a negative without leaving a mark on the print, witness said it could be done without leaving any mark. It could even be done without tampering with the negative.

The whole of yesterday was spent in hearing the evidence of the defendant, Chan U Man, who stated that he had invested \$2,000 in the firm on behalf of his sister. When he signed the document he added the characters indicating that he had done so on behalf of his sister. He himself had nothing whatever to do with the firm.

Under cross-examination, witness admitted that his sister, being a partner in the firm, was liable for its debts. He was not sufficiently aware of the law of liability to say whether she was liable to pay all the debts of the firm in question. His sister lived in Canton, and witness had repeatedly asked her to come

to Hongkong and admit that she was a partner, but she had refused to do so, saying that she was a woman. He had not advised her to pay all the debts of the firm; he left that to her own discretion. Hui Chik Wa, a former manager of the firm, who said that witness was a partner in the firm, was not telling the truth, because he had a grudge against him.

At this stage His Lordship directed that Hui Chik Wa be given a prominent seat in Court, in front of the witness, remarking that this was a case in which he had no jury to assist him, and he wished very much that he had one.

In further cross-examination witness denied that he had himself given the \$2,000 to Hui Chik Wa. It was sent by a *foki*.

Questioned by the Judge, witness said that his sister had not given him the receipt for the \$2,000.

"Mr. Jenkin pointed out that even if the witness had the receipt it would carry the case no further, because the receipt was neither in the name of the witness nor in that of his sister, but in that of Chan U Tong."

Mr. Alabaster said the receipt, if it existed at all, might have borne both names.

Continuing, witness said that he attended the meeting at which the document was signed, by virtue of a letter from his sister asking him to do so. That letter he had given to Ku Ping Nam (who had since absconded) as his authority to attend the meeting. Witness admitted that he was very prominent at that meeting. Ku Ping Nam had asked him to communicate with his sister about the meeting and he had done so; hence the letter asking him to attend it.

At this meeting, when Hui Chik Wa was allowed to retire, the statements in the document in praise of Hui were all "face-talk" to show that he was not dismissed. It was the Chinese custom to speak very well of a man when he goes away.

The witness said he knew nothing of the photograph. It was not mentioned at the meeting that the document would be photographed.

Mr. Jenkin interjected that the defendant had first seen the photograph in Mr. Bruton's office.

Asked by His Lordship to exercise a little initiative as to who might have had the document photographed, the witness said he could not think who had done it. He did notice that the characters showing that he had signed for his sister were missing. Pressed, he said that he suspected Hui Chik Wa had had the document photographed, because Hui Chik Wa had been instrumental in having him (witness) summoned. He could not say whether Ku Ping Nam had borrowed the document and had the photograph "faked." He did suspect Ku Ping Nam to a certain extent.

Mr. Alabaster suggested that all the other partners in the firm had disappeared and the present defendant was the only man from whom the creditors could recover. Two creditors had already obtained judgment against the firm for over \$4,000.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

UNWHOLESOME TINNED MEATS.

CHINESE GROCER FINED \$50.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the manager of a Chinese grocery store at Kowloon was charged with selling unwholesome tinned meats.

Dr. Smalley gave evidence to the effect that he went to the store on August 30th and ordered a tin of oil. It was delivered at his residence, and, when opened, the oil was found to be rancid. Witness went to the store and examined all the tins in stock, and found several spoilt tins of meat and vegetables. He was quite satisfied that the contents of the tins were not fit for human consumption. Defendant informed him that he purchased the tins of meat from a second-hand dealer.

Defendant stated that he had ordered his *foki* to inspect the groceries every now and then.

Dr. Smalley stated that the goods should be inspected at least once a month. During the hot weather the goods should be examined every fortnight.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$50 and ordered the destruction of the condemned tins of meat.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY: KIDNAPPING OR KINDNESS?

A Chinese woman was charged with detaining one little boy and kidnapping another boy.

Defendant stated that she resided at Tai O. The first little boy came to her house and begged her to adopt him. He told her that he had no home to go to and, out of pity, she sheltered him.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Wednesday.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse containing \$1.28 from another Chinese in Des Vaux.

According to the evidence defendant, upon being arrested, dropped the purse on the floor.

Defendant stated that he saw the purse lying on the ground and wanted to pick it up and return it to the owner when he was arrested. He did not resist arrest.

Defendant, who had a previous conviction, was sentenced by Mr. Wood to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

DEFENCE CORPS OFFICER AND HIS BELT.

A Chinese was charged with stealing an ammunition belt and sling, belonging to Capt. G. G. Wood, of the Defence Corps.

Captain Wood stated that he went to the Range at Hung Hom on Saturday, and, after shooting, left his belt, tunic, and stick on the pathway while engaged in conversation with some friends about fifty yards away. Three-quarters of an hour afterwards he returned to the place where he had left his property and found his belt missing. He immediately informed the Police.

A little boy, who informed Inspector Brazil that defendant had taken the belt, gave evidence to the effect that defendant handed the belt to him to sell.

Defendant denied being present at the place on the day in question.

Mr. Wood said there seemed to be some doubt in the matter and discharged defendant.

THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

An old Chinese, who has just returned from America, was charged with being in unlawful possession of fifty rounds of ammunition.

Defendant, who spoke in English, stated that while he was coming to Hongkong from America a Chinese ship's officer asked him for \$5. He refused to give the money, and, later, when the ship was anchored in harbour, a police officer came on board and searched his luggage. The officer produced a box of ammunition and charged him with committing an infringement of the law. He was of opinion that the officer "faked up" the charge against him.

Inspector Brown informed the Magistrate that there were only 35 rounds of ammunition in the case.

Sergeant Shannon deposed that he saw the Chinese detective take the box of ammunition from defendant's luggage. Defendant had not informed witness of his suspicions.

Mr. Wood discharged defendant, as the evidence against him was insufficient. The ammunition, however, was confiscated.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

The following is to be inserted opposite page 55 of the D.O. Book, and in continuation of D.O. 77:—

Belts are to be worn only when on duty. When going on and coming off duty, and on other occasions when in uniform, but not on duty, belts must be worn underneath the uniform jacket.

PARADE. All Fanks except those on duty will parade on Friday, September, 13th, at 8.25 p.m. on the road outside the front entrance to the Kowloon Railway Station.

A special Ferry will leave the Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 8.10 p.m. for the use of the Hongkong resident members. Uniform, belts, caps and cover, truncheons, and caps folded over, and carried on left arm. Rifles will not be carried. Inspectors will wear cross-belts only, and carry sticks.

RETIRED. No. 947 Gomes is permitted to resign. September 11th, 1918.

NEW SERUM FOR GAS GANGRENE.

Professor Vincent recently submitted to the Academy of Sciences (Paris) a paper in which he announced that he has discovered a new serum to cure gas gangrene. The serum was injected in thirteen soldiers in a desperate condition, including four who were dying. As a result eleven of these soldiers recovered.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

FURNISHING DEPT.

THIN SUMMER BLANKETS.

BORDERED CASEMENT CLOTHS.

STENCILLED MUSLINS.

LACE CURTAINS.

CRETONNES AND TAFETTAS

PATTERNS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

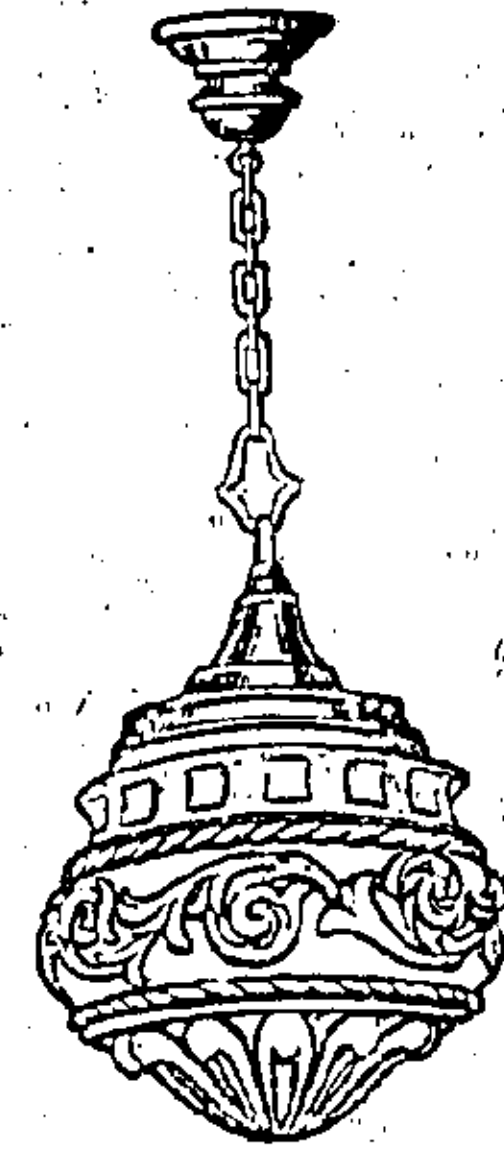
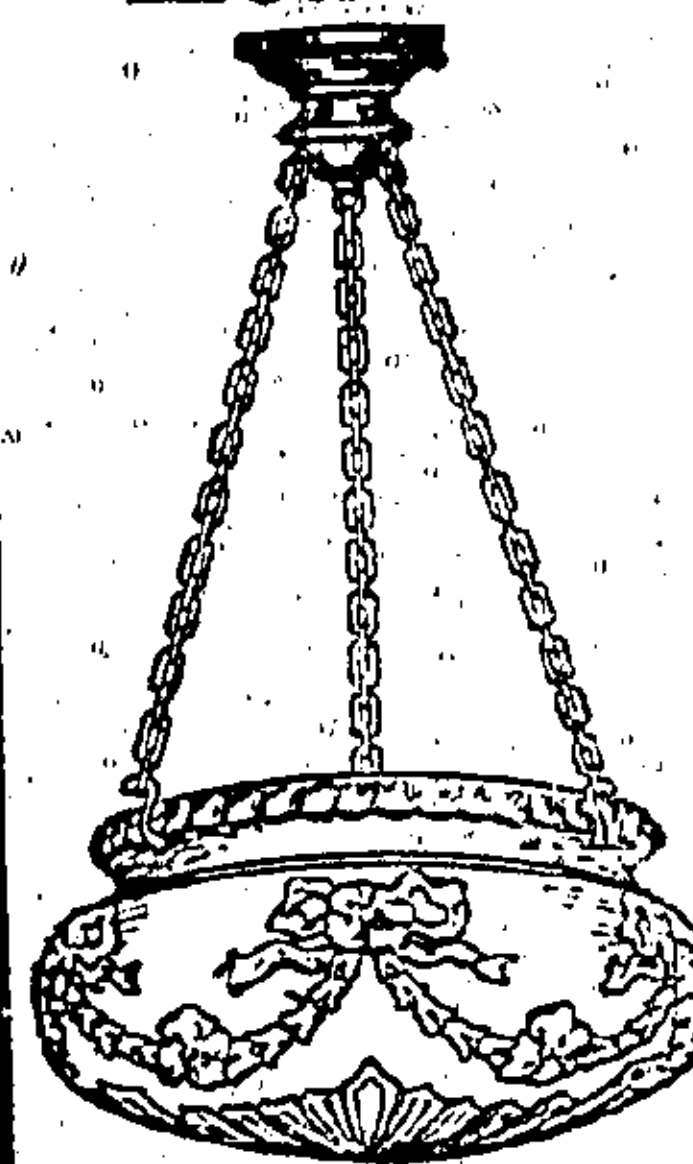
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MODERN ILLUMINATION

for Home and Office employs

VELURIA GLASS WARE.

Soft, Even, Restful Light!



Economical, Efficient.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building, HONGKONG. CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd. Telephone 346

CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE "KIDLET" BRAND COMFORT WEAR AND STYLE.

THE BEST FOOTWEAR

FOR CHILDREN.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 33, DES VEAUX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

TICKET No. 113 won the Yacht "Dawn." Half proceeds of the Raffle will be given to the BLUE CROSS FUND. [2408]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 4100 issued in the name of Miss Mary Samuel Perry, dated the 7th day of January, 1918, for 14 Shares Numbered 13464/77 has been Cancelled and is no longer negotiable, and a new Certificate in the name of Miss Mary Samuel Perry has been issued in lieu thereof.

Dated this 11th September, 1918.
C. H. P. BAY,
per pro. General Manager. [2407]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, 1918, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing officers-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

J. M. GORDON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [2408]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY Morning, Sept. 18th. Boarders return on TUESDAY, Sept. 17th. An Assistant Mistress is required for Upper School Work, and Class-Singing. [2409]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins on MONDAY, September 16th, at 8.45 A.M. Entrance Examination on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 9 A.M. [2403]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Lecturer in Pharmacology. A course of 50 LECTURES is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 at 4.15 P.M., two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible. [2398]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Teacher of Operative Surgery. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January-March) 1919 at 2.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN, to whom application should be made as soon as possible. [2399]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1918, at 8 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, Kowloon	1.10	5,150	5,150
2	Lot 2, Kowloon	1.10	5,150	5,150
3	Lot 3, Kowloon	1.10	5,150	5,150
4	Lot 4, Kowloon	1.10	5,150	5,150
5	Lot 5, Kowloon	1.10	5,150	5,150
6	Lot 6, Kowloon	1.10	5,150	5,150
7	Lot 7, Kowloon	1.10	5,150	5,150
8	Lot 8, Kowloon	1.10	5,150	5,150
9	Lot 9, Kowloon	1.10	5,150	5,150
10	Lot 10, Kowloon	1.10	5,150	5,150

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Lai-chikok, New Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1883, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, Lai-chikok	1.10	5,150	5,150
2	Lot 2, Lai-chikok	1.10	5,150	5,150
3	Lot 3, Lai-chikok	1.10	5,150	5,150
4	Lot 4, Lai-chikok	1.10	5,150	5,150
5	Lot 5, Lai-chikok	1.10	5,150	5,150
6	Lot 6, Lai-chikok	1.10	5,150	5,150
7	Lot 7, Lai-chikok	1.10	5,150	5,150
8	Lot 8, Lai-chikok	1.10	5,150	5,150
9	Lot 9, Lai-chikok	1.10	5,150	5,150
10	Lot 10, Lai-chikok	1.10	5,150	5,150

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 11th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
- (2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect: That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Solicitors, at Prince's Building, Victoria, at any time between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [2337]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, No. 1, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Copies of the proposed new Articles and of the present Articles can be obtained at the Office of the Company or at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, No. 1, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Dated the 7th day of September, 1918. [2400]

A NEW CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

10,000 Characters; 50,000 Phrases; 850 Pages on Fine Paper. Edited by DR. V. K. K. and WOO KWANG-KIN.
List Price, \$8.00.
SPECIAL OFFER TO THE END OF OCTOBER, 1918, \$5.00.

UP-TO-DATE; Chinese viewpoint; Wade's system of romanization; scientific and technical terms, slang, proverbs, maxims, idiomatic and familiar phrases, and proper names in China included; characters arranged in index according to number of strokes and alphabetically; convenient for the desk or carrying. Send in your order with \$5.00 before it is too late.
COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS. [2383]

LOST.

ONE RED-BROWN CHOW DOG named "Chow Chow." Reward. 127, PEAK. 2404

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred. Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND, 129, The Peak. [2394]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Australian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATION



FRESHLY CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF BENNET.

For the instant preparation of delicious JUNKET.

In bottles containing sufficient to make 32 Pints.

60c. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 15.

BIRTH.

THIRLWELL.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on 6th September, to Capt. and Mrs. THIRLWELL, a son. [2401]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. STAPLETON and son beg to return thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy received in their sad bereavement. [2405]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

THE PRACTICAL ALLIES.

It is encouraging to observe that, despite the anxiety of the war, works of reconstruction have been set in motion and practical efforts made to develop the natural resources of the world. The latest example of British activity is the announcement that the Imperial Institute has found that lalang grass from British Malaya compares favourably as a material for paper-making with Algerian esparto. It is not improbable that a large paper-making of paper pulp industry will grow up in the Peninsula as a result of the researches recently carried out with such success. The romance of the rubber industry in Malaya is well known, though at the outset the prospects seemed less promising than those of the proposed new enterprise. Similarly, we can congratulate the British on the practical results of their work in Mesopotamia. That portion of the globe, which is reputed to have cradled the human race and whence it is certain that many races, including the Chinese, emigrated, is becoming more fruitful than at any time since the days of its greatness in Biblical history. Indeed, thanks to the knowledge which modern science gives to us, it will probably be much more fruitful than in any previous era. Thus in Mesopotamia, as in Egypt and India, the beneficent results of British rule are already making themselves felt.

The world is growing so small, and all peoples are so inter-connected that no country can be considered as an isolated unit, unless, as the recent British Note to the Soviet Government hints, it is outlawed. The great effort, when the world turns from destruction to construction, will be to make even desert places "blossom like the rose." Already the Allies have commenced; an example of their far-sighted policy is the scheme to reclaim the vast tracts of land known as the Macedonian marshes. With the full co-operation of that enlightened Greek patriot, M. VANEZOS, the British and French have set to work to convert these wastes into agricultural land. The matter is considered urgent, because these marshes are a menace to the health of our troops, amongst whom sickness has been very prevalent, but the project is not a new one. For the last thirty years enterprising engineers have placed schemes of reclamation before the Greek Government. The late KING GEORGE of Greece—who was, of course, a much finer character than CONSTANTINE—was anxious that British capital, men and machinery should be employed, but it is now suspected that the unscrupulous intrigues of the Germans delayed the carrying into effect of the proposals. As is known, the Germans had ambitions concerning Greece, and the KAISER was seeking to further them when he arranged the marriage of Prince Constantine. Now, however, the Germans have lost the prize in Macedonia, as they will lose everything else which they recklessly staked on the result of the world-war, and the plans of the German engineers, which have been lying in the Wilhelmstrasse for some years, can be torn up.

After Mr. VANEZOS, perhaps the greatest friend of Greece of this generation, will prove to have been the famous English irrigation expert, Sir WILLIAM WILCOCKS, who was formerly adviser to the Turkish Ministry of Public Works at Constantinople, where he held his own, despite the political mining and counter-mining of the Germans in that centre of corruption. He is the author of a great scheme of irrigation for Mesopotamia, and is thoroughly conversant with the physical features of Macedonia. The difficulties in the way of reclaiming the Macedonian marshes are, therefore, well known to him, and that they are not regarded as insurmountable is proved by the organisation under his advice of the powerful Franco-British syndicate which is now at work. It is of interest to note that the British are conducting operations in connection with the scheme not far from the Bulgarian frontier, while the French are active in the Valley of the Vardar.

This work suggests great possibilities for reconstruction in China. In the days before the war, German intrigue rendered it almost impossible to make any real progress with the various plans for constructing railways and improving waterways, but when the war is over we expect to see the Allies come to an agreement about such projects. The Anglo-Saxons and those who have fought with them in the cause of freedom should carry out the work which is needed to develop the vast natural resources of the country. The absence of Germany and the feebleness of Russia will remove the complications of the old days, and we believe that, finally, China, like Macedonia and Mesopotamia, will gain much material benefit as a result of the Great War. Constant warring of factions will naturally prove a drag on the wheel, but the true friends of China hope that officials will arise who will subordinate their own personal interests to the common weal.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society will be held in the City Hall on Wednesday, September 18th, at 5.30 p.m.

Mr. D. B. Walker has been appointed to act as Senior District Officer and Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths for the Territory of Weihaiwei.

A seaman, belonging to one of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s lighters, was drowned yesterday as a result of falling overboard. The body has not yet been recovered.

At 9 a.m. yesterday, while the steam-launch *Vancouver* was lying alongside the Harbour Office, the coxswain, who was talking to a member of the crew, suddenly fell overboard and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Messrs. Li Ping, \$100; Chan Kit-shan, \$100; Lai Kwai-pui, \$50; Lo Chap-shan, \$50; Lo Sui-hoi, \$50; and Li Yau-chan, \$50; and the Rhenish Mission Church, \$10.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 11th.

PEACE TALK.

The Tutchuns of the Yangtze valley have jointly requested Shun Chun-huen to join them in demanding peace. Many other principals have made a similar request to both North and South. It is said that peace is to be negotiated as soon as the new President has assumed office.

THE GUNBOAT "KWANG TUNG."

The gunboat *Kwang Tung*, which was sunk by its crew, has been refloated and towed to Canton. The engine was badly damaged, and it was found that all the weapons on board had been seized by the mutineers.

The Tutchun has ordered the boat to be repaired immediately and to be returned to Kwangsi.

AMOR CRISIS.

It is stated that all business in Amoy has been suspended since the 4th inst. The Canton forces are within 50 miles from the city.

DENIALS.

The Military Government has announced that the report regarding the intention of the Government to seize the Customs revenue is unfounded. The Government has also denied the issuing of military notes to an amount of ten million dollars, as reported.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

The Intelligence Bureau has been authorized officially to deny the report that "the Canton Government has announced its intention within a few days to take over the Canton Customs, of which two Chinese would be appointed Directors, adding that, if necessary, Southern soldiers would be used to enforce the Southern resolve."

With Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs it is inconceivable that any person would believe such a pernicious rumour. Evidently it was inspired by certain persons for the purpose of injuring the Constitutional cause. There is absolutely no foundation in fact for this malicious statement.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO HONGKONG.

DOCTORS AND NURSES REQUIRED FOR SIBERIA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The local Chapter of the American Red Cross has received the following cablegram from Shanghai:—
"Are there any first-class doctors, nurses available for Siberia? Red Cross responsible transportation, living expenses, equipment, salary, if necessary."

The American Red Cross, therefore, takes this method of appealing to all first class nurses or doctors for their assistance in Siberia. Everybody now realizes that a great deal of medical assistance will be required in Siberia this coming fall and winter, and we sincerely hope that you can arrange to give this matter the necessary publicity.—Yours faithfully,
S. E. HODGE,
Secretary.

American Red Cross,
Hongkong Chapter,
11th September, 1918.

EXCLUSION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS AFTER THE WAR

QUESTION RAISED AT THE SINGAPORE CRICKET CLUB.

At the meeting of the Singapore Cricket Club held on August 29th Mr. O. E. Provis enquired, as a new member, if anything had been done to provide for the exclusion from membership after the war of present enemy subjects.

The President replied that nothing had been done as yet. The incoming committee, he felt sure, would consider the suggestion and it could be dealt with at a future general meeting.

Mr. F. W. Owen: Supposing the war is over before the next general meeting? The President replied that they could always have a special general meeting.

Mr. Vincent urged that such a special general meeting should be called. The President said that the suggestion was a very good one, and, without binding the committee, he thought it highly probable that a special general meeting would be called as suggested.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CZECHS CAPTURE CHITA.

PEKING, September 9th.
The Czech-Slovaks have captured Chita.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS OCCUPY MANCHULI.

Tokio, September 10th.
A semi-official report states that General Semenov's troops have occupied Hadabrac and Chindatskaya, taking 100 prisoners.

General Semenov is concentrating in the vicinity of Bolja.

The Czechs in North Manchuria have decided to enter Zabaikal, and have already occupied Manchuli.

Telegraphic communication with Irkutsk and all places to the west of that city to Cheliabinsk has been restored.

BOLSHEVISM DOOMED.

VLADIVOSTOK, September 10th.
The Japanese expedition at Habarovsk pales into insignificance compared with the unexpected exploit of the West Siberians and Czech-Slovaks in hurrying through, because Bolshevism at Blagoveshensk and Habarovsk is cut off from the west and will die a natural death. Thus the realisation of a re-formed Russian Front is brought nearer.

JAPANESE STRIKE TERROR.

LONDON, September 10th.
4.25 p.m.
A semi-official message from Tokio, dated September 3rd, states that the Allies when advancing toward the Amur must reckon on over ten enemy gunboats, also 19,000 of the enemy east of Blagoveshensk, who hold strongly defended positions at Habarovsk.

According to prisoners, the enemy at Baikal, hearing of the Japanese advance from Manchuli, have become demoralised and are deserting.

ENEMY MAY DISSOLVE INTO NON-COMBATANT GROUPS.

LONDON, September 10th.
4.50 p.m.

A message from Vladivostok, dated September 4th, states that communication has been completely established as far as Irkutsk.

The enemy are scattered, and it will not be surprising to find that they have dissolved into non-combatant groups intent only upon seeking an amnesty from the Allies.

The railway from Vladivostok to Perm is, apparently, in friendly hands, and the Japanese have assumed military control of the lines.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

PEKING, September 10th.
Hsu Shih-chang, the new President of China, is a cultured representative of the old school. He exemplifies the hopes of the Moderate Party, and represents a compromise between the Militarists, Reactionaries and Progressives.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

PEKING, September 11th.
Foreign Ministers in Peking have ordered the Customs in Canton to protest against the seizure of the Customs revenue by the Military Government.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

A certain Senator has announced that Tuan Chi-jui will get 120 votes and Feng Kuo-chang will get 90 votes in the election of Vice-President.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Hsu Shih-chang has wired Shun Chun-huen and Luk Wing-ting requesting them to order an armistice on the Hunan and Fukien fronts, and then to negotiate peace. Li How-ki has reported that Mok King-yu has escaped and that his troops have surrendered to the Canton forces.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
September, 10th, 8 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon over or near Naha, moving N.N.E.

THE WAR.

BRITISH ATTACK COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

LENS INFESTED WITH MACHINE-GUN "NESTS"

LAON UNDER FRENCH FIRE.

BRITISH COMMANDER THANKS ALL RANKS.

BRITISH ATTACK IN EAST AFRICA.

UNEXPECTED EXPLOIT IN SIBERIA.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH FIELD-MARSHAL THANKS BRITISH ARMIES.

LONDON, September 10th. 1.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued the following Special Order of the Day to the troops in France:—

"A month has now passed since the British Armies, after successfully withstanding all the enemy's attacks, once more took the offensive in their turn. In that short space of time, by a series of brilliant and skilfully executed actions, our troops repeatedly defeated the same German armies whose vastly superior numbers compelled our retreat last Spring. What has happened on the British Front has happened also on the Front of our Allies. Less than six months after the launching of the great German offensive, designed to cut the Allied Front in two, the Allied Armies are everywhere to-day advancing victoriously side by side over the same battlefields upon which by their courage, steadfastness and defence they broke the enemy's assaults. Yet more has been done. Already they have pressed beyond the old battle lines of 1917, and made a wide breach in the enemy's strongest defences. In this glorious accomplishment all ranks of all arms and services of the British Armies in France have borne their part in the most worthy and most honourable manner. The capture of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in four weeks' fighting speaks for the magnitude of your effort and the magnificence of your achievement. My thanks are due to all ranks of the fighting forces for their indomitable spirit in defence and boldness in attack, to all Commanders and their Staff Officers, under whose able direction such great results have been attained, and to all those whose unsparing labours behind the actual fighting line contributed essentially to our common success. To have commanded this splendid Army, which at a time of grave crisis has so nobly done its duty, fills me with pride. We have passed through many dark days together, and, please God, these never will return! The enemy has now spent his effort, and I rely confidently upon each one of you to turn to full advantage the opportunity which your skill, courage and resolution have created."

LOCAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 10th. 10.05 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Except for local fighting in the Ephehy and Gouzeaucourt sectors, where we secured prisoners, there is nothing to report from the battlefield south of the Scarpe.

On the Lys front we made slight progress north-east of Neuve Chapelle and west of Armentieres.

The storms continue.

MACHINE-GUN "NESTS" IN LENS.

PARIS, September 10th.

There are still 300 "nests" of machine-guns hidden in Lens. The floods west of Cambrai are four feet deep, and are hampering the tanks. Leon is now under fire from the French guns.

BRITISH FRONT LITERALLY LIQUID.

LONDON, September 10th. 3.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—The British Front is now liquid in a literal sense. However, we are pursuing the enemy across fairly high rolling country in most places, and although artificially flooded the area south of the Scarpe and the southern fringe of the old Somme battlefield is so bad as to be largely impassable, yet between these limits the going is still feasible, if uncomfortably sloppy.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 10th. 4.50 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The enemy captured minor trench sections north of Mercken and north-east of Ypres.

An enemy thrust against Gouzeaucourt and Ephehy was repulsed.

There was great artillery firing between the Ailette and the Aisne, where violent and oft-repeated enemy attacks broke down.

EARLIER CABLES.

LINE SUCCESSFULLY ADVANCED.

LONDON, September 9th. 11.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In the early morning English and New Zealand advanced detachments attacked and carried the German positions on the high ground between Peziere and Havrincourt Wood, after sharp fighting, in which we repulsed heavy counter-attacks, with loss.

We gained the old British trench lines on the ridge overlooking Gouzeaucourt, capturing Gouzeaucourt Wood.

On the left of the attack other English troops successfully advanced the line in the eastern portions of Havrincourt Wood.

We captured a number of prisoners in these operations.

We repulsed attacks against our posts recently established west of La Bassee.

The weather is wet and stormy.

ENEMY LAUNCH SECOND COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, September 10th. 1.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy launched a second counter-attack against our new positions west of Gouzeaucourt, but was completely repulsed.

Our line was advanced at night-time south of Havrincourt.

We also progressed north-east of Neuve Chapelle and west and north of Armentieres.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our aeroplanes carried out their work with difficulty, owing to rainstorms and wind.

We dropped five tons of bombs during the day-time. There was no night-flying. The enemy's activity was slight. We brought down five and drove down two enemy machines uncontrollable. No British machines are missing.

RETREAT SLOWING DOWN.

LONDON, September 9th.

Reuter's Agency learns that between the Scarpe and the Oise we are now attacking Gouzeaucourt.

We also hold the western edge and part of the northern edge of Ephehy.

Our patrols entered Vendelles and Vermand.

The French troops are less than four miles from St. Quentin, and cavalry patrols are close to La Fere.

The retreat is slowing down, as the Siegfried Line is being approached, the day of rapid movement apparently terminating at this part of the front temporarily.

OCCUPIED PLACES.

LONDON, September 9th. 4.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Southwards we have reached the line eastward of the villages, Trefcon, Poilly, Flechin, and Berne. We are in Roisel, and from there the line runs along the Roisel-Villers-Faucun railway.

We are occupying Faucon, also Saulcourt and Guyencourt.

Further north we carried the spur south-east of Hendicourt, and gained useful ground north of the village.

We are in the Dessart Wood, between Fins and Gouzeaucourt.

The Germans are reported to be trailing out of Hendicourt, near which we captured "The Spoil Heap," which figured prominently in the battle of Cambrai in November last, securing prisoners and machine-guns.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS REPORTED.

East of Wulverghem an enemy storming party gained our trenches, but were driven back with considerable losses.

Fires were observed at Douai during the day.

Among our prisoners are eight men recently released from captivity in Russia.

A captured order signed by Schultzein directs that no dugouts with more than eight steps are to be used. These deep shelters are one of the great features of the Hindenburg Line.

This morning we satisfactorily progressed between Gouzeaucourt and Peziere.

BRITISH ATTACK COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, September 9th. 11.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—This morning's attack between Gouzeaucourt and Ephehy was completely successful.

Considerable resistance was encountered from strong pockets of German machine-guns.

The attack partook of the character of a reconnaissance in force by strong skirmishing patrols, and as a result we carried Gouzeaucourt Wood on the high ground north-west of the town, a vantage point of substantial tactical value. This carries the line nearly straight from the south-east corner of Havrincourt Wood, the greater part of which is now in our possession.

The weather is wet and stormy.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 9th. 5.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Strong enemy attacks against the Gouzeaucourt-Ephehy line failed, with heavy losses.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne an enemy attack in close formation was repulsed on the whole front, with sanguinary losses.

GERMAN DESPERATION ON AISNE FRONT.

PARIS, September 9th.

A Havas message says:—The Allies have now reached an important front facing the Hindenburg Line. The enemy is actually seeking shelter inside the positions he used two months ago as starting points for his attack. A slight pause is probable in certain parts, and should the enemy venture on local counter-attacks a German general reaction seems improbable, owing to lack of time and effective. The question is for the Allies to capture successive formidable organisations miles deep, established during two years, behind the water-lines on which General Ludendorff is now bound to bury himself and will attempt to resist. But the Germans cannot defend the Crozat Canal, crossed by General Humbert. The railway junction at La Fere seems ripe for falling. St. Gobain forest, the most powerful bastion in General Ludendorff's defence, is outflanked on the west by General Mangin's advance on the Oise.

To the east General Ludendorff is attacking furiously, trying to keep the Aisne front. Yesterday one of General Mangin's Divisions eastward of that front broke through five German Divisions, and General Berthelot's terrible pressure north of the Vesle enables one to think that the Germans will retreat there as on the rest of the front. Should the Allies' advance slacken in certain parts, it is certain it will start again elsewhere. Some moves will be needed, but no regathering of the Allies' forces is necessary. Their bulk is following the vanguard methodically and closely.

Obviously Marshal Foch will not think himself obliged to attack at the very point where the enemy has expectantly gathered the greater part of his forces and material to sustain the shock.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE GIBERCOURT.

PARIS, September 10th.

A communiqué states:—East of the Crozat Canal we captured Gibercourt and advanced in the direction of Henancourt and Essigny-le-Grand.

South of the Ailette we beat back two counter-attacks in the region of Nanteuil-la-Fosse.

Enemy raids in Argonne and the Vosges were repulsed.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRONG GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, September 9th.

A communiqué states:—North of the Somme we increased our progress east of Avenches in the direction of Clastres, and occupied La Motte Farm.

Our elements crossed the Crozat Canal opposite Liez.

Between the Oise and the Aisne there were violent artillery firing and enemy infantry reactions at night-time.

Two strong German counter-attacks in the region of Laffaux were repulsed. We captured 80 prisoners belonging to five different regiments.

In Champagne we raided in the region of Mont Sans Nom and took prisoners. A German raid west of Auberville failed.

PARIS, September 10th.

A communiqué states:—Our troops to-day made fresh advances at different points of the battle front.

East of St. Quentin we captured Etreillers and Rouppe, beyond the Crozat Canal.

We captured Grandseraucourt, Clastres, Montescourt-Lizerolles and Remigny.

We occupied Hill 103, south of Contes-court.

South of the Oise we occupied Essigny-le-Grand Station and Hill 117.

North of the Oise we occupied Fordeliez and the woods north-west of Canlers, Fain and Red Farm. The brickworks and station at Servais were carried.

We advanced in the region north of Laffaux and in the region of Glennes, between the Aisne and the Vesle.

FURIOUS GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, September 9th. 11.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters states:—This morning between the Ailette and the Aisne the enemy resistance was stronger, indicating the arrival of fresh troops.

Laffaux Ravines yesterday were the scene of sanguinary fighting.

These, giving access along the ridge to Chemin-des-Dames at Celles, on the Aisne, are in the south-eastern angle of the same group of hills.

The Germans attacked furiously, revealing that an abundance of artillery of all calibres is now concentrated on this danger spot in the defences of the St. Gobain massif.

In view of the difficulty of progress in this region, more success is likely to attend our outflanking movement towards La Fere, but in any case, this counter-attacking is all to our advantage.

FURTHER SURPRISES EXPECTED.

PARIS, September 10th.

Experts are of opinion that, although the rate of advance is slackening, this in nowise implies stagnation, but that further surprises are to be expected. The French capture of the ancient Fort Liez is a further menace to La Fere, which it dominates at a distance of five kilometres.

FRENCH DEPUTIES WOUNDED.

PARIS, September 9th.

A Havas message states:—M. Gaston Duménil, Deputy of Maine et Loire, and M. Abel Ferry, Deputy of the Vosges, who during the intermission in the French Parliament sittings were among the Deputies who joined their posts at the front, have both been severely wounded.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

BRITISH OUTPOST LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, September 9th.

A British official report from Salonika states:—In the Struma Valley the Greek outpost line was advanced unopposed to the general line Kakaraska-Kalendra-Haznatar.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRUGES AND OSTEND BOMBED.

LONDON, September 10th.

The Admiralty announces:—The Royal Air Force, co-operating with the Navy, between September 1st and 7th, attacked the submarine shelters and workshops at Bruges on four occasions, and obtained direct hits.

We also attacked Ostend Docks and the coastal motor-boat depot at Blackenberg, securing good results. Large fires were started.

Our day bombers dropped 14 tons of bombs. One machine did not return.

In air-fighting 10 hostile machines were brought down and nine were driven down uncontrollable. Three British machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH AERIAL POST.

PARIS, September 9th.

A Havas message states:—The first official technical attempt at an aerial postal service was inaugurated to-day between Nice and Corsica.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S USUAL REFUGE.

AMSTERDAM, September 10th.

The German reply to the British publication of the names of German commanders and officers of submarines confines itself to vague inaccuracies, but the only specific inaccuracy mentioned being a wrong description of the rank of some of the officers. Otherwise the reply takes refuge behind the plea that nothing can be said without revealing important secrets, and concludes with the usual warning against pessimism.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, September 10th.

The Admiralty announces:—A British destroyer was sunk on September 8th, as the result of a collision in a fog. There were no casualties.

EARLIER CABLES.

SINKING OF "MOUNT VERNON."

WASHINGTON, September 9th.

The Navy Department announces that 35 firemen on the *Mount Vernon* (cabled on September 7th) were killed by the explosion of a torpedo.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH COLUMNS ATTACK ENEMY.

LONDON, September 9th.

An East Africa official report states:—Two British columns simultaneously attacked the enemy in the vicinity of Angoro, on the Upper Lurio river, driving him westwards, and killing and capturing many.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR AS A POLITICAL WEAPON.

AMSTERDAM, September 10th.

Writing in the *Nieuw Freie Presse*, Count Cernin declares that the British are convinced that peace is impossible so long as Germany is not willing to substitute arbitration for force. The League of Nations which the *Entente* statesmen contemplate is intended to ensure *Entente* predominance, and, therefore, it is not acceptable, but the idea of a League of Nations is ripening.

He concludes by declaring that war as a political weapon must be combated.

THE RESTORATION OF GERMAN COLONIES.

LONDON, September 10th.

Commenting on the Pan-German propaganda for a Great German Empire in Central Africa, the *New York Times* says:—"Knowing Germany's cruelties to the natives and her military exploitation of her colonies, knowing what a detestable neighbour and sower of sedition she is, knowing that her occupation of African ports and sea routes would be a permanent danger to peace, is the restoration of the German colonies likely to commend itself to a free world?"

COUNT BURIAN'S INVITATION

AMSTERDAM, September 10th.

Count Burian, in a strongly pacifist speech to German journalists visiting Vienna, contended that the belligerents' efforts to attain their respective war aims did not justify the huge sacrifices that were still necessary. He suggested that their adversaries should provide an opportunity for a calm exchange of views. He believed that some sort of direct informative discussion was possible which would not in any way be peace negotiations, and he exhorted the Pressmen to cultivate this view.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

NOTABLE EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, September 10th.

A Russian wireless report announces further 33 executions, comprising White Guard officers, five of the late ex-Tsar's ex-Ministers, including Khosoff and Protepoff, and the priest Vostorgoff.

EARLIER CABLES.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT SPREADING.

AMSTERDAM, September 9th.

A message from Moscow states that the counter-revolutionary movement continues, despite the drastic Bolshevik measures.

There is hardly any large town in Russia where a plot has not been discovered in connection with the movement. Numerous persons have been arrested. Apparently, the movement emanates from one centre.

SOVIET REPRISALS FOR MURDER OF OFFICIAL.

AMSTERDAM, September 9th.

A message from Petrograd states that it is officially announced that 312 persons have been shot so far in reprisal for the murder of Uritsky.

One hundred and one names of hostages are published who will be shot in case of a fresh attempt. These include five Grand-Dukes, two ex-Kerensky Ministers, and prominent ex-officers.

Thirty-four big land-owners, also the ex-Archimandrite of Moscow, have been shot at Smolensk in reprisal for the attack on Lenin.

CANADA'S REVENUE.

OTTAWA, September 10th.

The statement by the Finance Department shows an increase of over Twelve Million Dollars in the revenue of the Dominion during the first five months of the current fiscal year. The War Expenditure for August totalled \$11,571,723.

GERMAN "RESOLUTE SPIRIT" WAVERING.

AMSTERDAM, September 9th.

A number of the leading German newspapers are voicing similar and apparently inspired protests against the publication of enemy communiqués.

The Saxon Minister of Interior, speaking at Dresden, emphasises the present need, because the Fatherland is in danger, for all parties, from pacifists to nationalists, to draw closer together on the policy of holding out. He says the present is the hardest time of all, because our old courage and old resolute spirit seem to be beginning to waver.

PRIME MINISTER ON TOUR.

LONDON, September 9th.

Mr. Lloyd George, on the 11th instant, starts a great tour of Lancashire. He receives the freedom of Manchester on the 12th instant, the ceremony to be followed by various public functions, at which the Prime Minister will speak.

Mr. Lloyd George motors next day through Lancashire, delivering speeches at numerous stopping places, finishing at Blackpool.

IMPENDING POLITICAL CHANGES IN GERMANY.

LONDON, September 10th.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that, owing to the increasing nervousness among the people in Germany, important political changes are impending, including the resignation of the *Wolfsche Zeitung* members, of Dr. Solfe. Herren Erberger and Scheidemann are mentioned as possible successors.

The paper adds that there is no doubt the Austrian Cabinet will resign shortly.

FOOD RIOT IN AUSTRIA.

ZURICH, September 9th.

According to a severely censored message from Vienna, there was a serious food riot at Villach. Hundreds of women plundered the butchers' shops. The police and military were momentarily powerless, and martial law was proclaimed.

GERMANO-RUSSIAN SUPPLEMENTARY TREATIES.

TURKISH PRESS PROTESTS.

AMSTERDAM, September 9th.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRERA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BRERA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(RELFFMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW and BANGKOK	LIANGCHOW	On 13th Sept. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	SUYANG	On 14th Sept. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	SEINAN	On 14th Sept. Noon	
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	On 14th Sept. 4 P.M.	
TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	On 15th Sept. Noon	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed to Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... SUNDAY, 16th Sept. at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

N. S. S. S. S.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are

Equipped with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cargo

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SARSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	from	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON
COLOMBO	NOON			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
/ PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at MARSEILLES if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS"
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 11,500 Tons	17th Sept. 11 A.M.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Tons	14th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons	13th Sept. 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,300 Tons	19th Oct. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NAGATO MARU 9,000 Tons	16th Sept.
	HWAH WU MARU 8,500 Tons	22nd Sept.
LONDON via LIVERPOOL, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BEIRUT & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, HIRIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "HUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATOHI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

11 KASHIMA MARU ... THURS., 19th Sept., at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

Telephone 251 and 252

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. KOZU, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED., 2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	THURS., 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	TUES., 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, RALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager.
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE.

Agent.

Queen's Building.

Telephone 760.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.
Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Port Said via Suez, with transshipment at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 21st Sept. at Noon
"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 23rd Sept. at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIYO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 16th Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st.

"CHINA"

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princess Building.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Lee House Street. Tel. 19-2.

